

U.S. Instructs Its Envoys to Cite Concern On Latin Pact

By Neil A. Lewis
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senior U.S. envoys to the five Central American nations have been told they should convey Washington's deep concern about the regional peace plan adopted Aug. 7 in Guatemala, Reagan administration officials said.

The principal concern, officials said Monday, centers on U.S. distrust of the Nicaraguan government and whether it would abide by any agreement it makes.

"We don't think any of these people need to be convinced that the Sandinistas cannot be trusted," a State Department official said.

Elliott Abrams, the assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, led the discussion Monday as more than 30 officials analyzed the accord.

Mr. Abrams has described the accord as "more a preliminary agreement than a final peace treaty" and has cautioned that it contains many ambiguities.

But even as administration officials repeated their warnings that the plan adopted by Central American leaders might help the Sandinista government, there were signs Monday that the plan had also caused problems for the Nicaraguan government.

Diplomats said President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua recently telephoned President Oscar Arias Sánchez of Costa Rica, the principal architect of the peace proposal, to explain why he traveled to Havana immediately after the accord was signed.

The diplomats said Mr. Ortega had complained that he had to get approval of President Fidel Castro to ward off pressures from hard-liners in his own government.

"He said his purpose was to strengthen his internal position," said one official.

Mr. Ortega was also seeking Mr. Castro's agreement to withdraw Cuban forces from Nicaragua to comply with the accord's provisions that all foreign forces eventually be withdrawn from the region, the official said.

After the Ortega-Castro meeting, a communiqué was issued in which Cuba expressed its support for the Guatemala plan.

The Reagan administration, which had earlier offered its own peace plan for the region, has been forced to confront instead the accord that was signed by Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras and El Salvador.

The administration is making an intense diplomatic effort to assess the accord and to shape it to its liking.

The envoys are to return to their postings on Tuesday to relay the U.S. concerns before the foreign ministers of the five countries confer the next day in San Salvador.

Time Editor Is Expected To Be Envoy to Vienna

By Alex S. Jones
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Henry Anatole Grunwald, editor in chief of Time Inc., will be nominated by President Ronald Reagan to be ambassador to Austria, according to administration officials.

The publishing company announced Monday that Mr. Grunwald, 64, whose speech still reflects a trace of his native Viennese accent, had retired as editor in chief of Time.

In April, Mr. Grunwald said that he would retire in December after 40 years at Time, nine of them as editor in chief. Louis J. Slovisky, a spokesman for Time, said Mr. Grunwald retired early "because he is being considered for a government position." He would not identify the position.

A phone call to Mr. Grunwald's office was not returned. Ronald S. Lauder, who has been ambassador to Austria since April 1986, has said that he wished to resign to run for the U.S. Senate, according to a State Department official who asked not to be named.

Administration sources said that they expect the change to take place in October.

Jason McManus, who is 53 and had been previously designated to take Mr. Grunwald's place, has assumed the position of editor in chief.

Mr. Grunwald, who is Jewish, fled Austria at 17 during the Nazi era. He is viewed as politically conservative.

Administration officials said that Mr. Grunwald could be expected to bring a measure of stability to a diplomatic post that during the Reagan years has become first an embarrassment and later politically sensitive.

In 1983, Mr. Reagan appointed Helene A. von Dam, his Austrian-born personal secretary, to the ambassadorship, and she resigned in 1985 after a romance and marriage to Peter Gurdler, owner of the Sacher Hotel in Vienna.

Mr. Lauder, a businessman and the son of Estée Lauder, the founder of the cosmetics firm, quickly became embroiled in the controversy over charges that Kurt Waldheim, president of Austria, committed war crimes during World War II.



Henry A. Grunwald

Envoy's Swan Song in Moscow

By Felicity Barringer
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Continuing a long season of caviar and vodka celebrations at the U.S. Embassy, Raymond E. Benson has stepped down from his post monitoring the frontier where Soviet culture and politics meet.

His name is better known in Moscow's literary circles than in New York's, but it was Mr. Benson's knowledge and persistence that wrought the 1985 cultural exchange agreement sending the Bolshoi Ballet to the United States and bringing Vladimir Horowitz to Moscow, where the audience wept at the music he made.

And at a time when members of Congress and Reagan administration aides were clamoring for greater security, espousing the view of an embassy as a fortress, it was Mr. Benson, 60, the head of the embassy's cultural and press offices and a man with an excellent command of Russian, who did as much as possible to get himself out of the fortress.

His nuanced knowledge of Soviet culture was born of scores of evenings in Russian kitchens, of walks in the springtime mud with writers such as Anatoli Rybakov, a senior investigator in the national institute's laboratory of immunoregulation.

In March, MicroGeneSys reported favorable results in tests of its vaccine in rhesus monkeys at the Canadian Laboratory Centre for Disease Control in Ottawa. The company has since tested the vaccine in chimpanzees and other animals.

At least two other applications for testing of AIDS vaccines are awaiting FDA rulings.

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Jack F. Matlock Jr. and seven other top officers are new within the last year. The turnover rate this summer for the embassy overall is about 70 percent.

Like some of the others who have left, Mr. Benson told friends he felt a bit battered and disillusioned by the last year of turmoil. Just as the professional staff was recovering from its months-long trial of taking over the housekeeping chores after the withdrawal of the Russian staff in October 1986, a furor erupted over breaches of embassy security.

Mr. Benson first saw the Soviet Union as a 5-year-old boy returning from the United States with his Russian-born parents in 1932. After a year, his parents separated, and his mother took him back to the United States. He returned to Moscow on his first tour 42 years later.

Mr. Benson has been well positioned to judge what Mikhail S. Gorbachev's policies mean for freedom of expression in the Soviet Union.

"Lots of things have happened here that are more optical than real, more audible than substantive," Mr. Benson said of the recent changes in the Soviet Union. "But some things are substantive. For 70 years, they were running along on an ideology that would, they said, effect change. To admit that this is not so is a staggering task."

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FDA Certifies AIDS Vaccine For First U.S. Human Tests

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Food and Drug Administration has approved an experimental substance to a diplomatic post that during the Reagan years has become first an embarrassment and later politically sensitive.

In 1983, Mr. Reagan appointed Helene A. von Dam, his Austrian-born personal secretary, to the ambassadorship, and she resigned in 1985 after a romance and marriage to Peter Gurdler, owner of the Sacher Hotel in Vienna.

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gle protein from the outer coating of the AIDS virus, and thus cannot cause acquired immune deficiency syndrome. The testing will be supervised by Dr. H. Clifford Lane, a senior investigator in the national institute's laboratory of immunoregulation.

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Unions Urge Rejection of Judge Bork

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The AFL-CIO, accusing President Ronald Reagan of an attempt at "ideological court packing," has urged the Senate to reject Mr. Reagan's nomination of Judge Robert H. Bork to the Supreme Court.

In a four-page statement, the executive council of the largest U.S. labor federation said Monday that Mr. Bork's record and career "make it plain that he is a man moved not by deference to the democratic process, nor by allegiance to any recognized theory of jurisprudence, but by an overriding commitment to the interests of the wealthy and powerful in our society."

It added: "His agenda is the agenda of the right wing and he has given a lifetime of zeal to publicizing that agenda. That is the stuff from which his nomination was made and that is what requires the Senate to refuse its advice and consent."

The AFL-CIO's position was expected, but it added a potentially powerful lobbying force to the coalition of liberal organizations that are opposing the Bork nomination. Rex Hardesty, a spokesman for the federation, said that planning would begin immediately for a "no-holds-barred battle" by organized labor against the U.S. Appeals Court judge.

One union, the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, has already contributed \$40,000 to the anti-Bork effort, Mr. Hardesty noted.

The last time the labor federation actively opposed a Supreme Court nomination was in 1969 and 1970, when it was part of the coalition that defeated President Richard M. Nixon's nominations of Clement F. Haynsworth and G. Harrold Carswell to the high court.

Ralph G. Neas, executive director of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, which is coordinating the campaign against Judge Bork, said the AFL-CIO decision was "enormously consequential."

He said organized labor was "especially effective on the grass-roots level. We expect it to make a critical difference, as it did in opposing Haynsworth and Carswell."

Patrick McGuigan, an official of Coalitions for America, a conservative lobbying group that supports the Judge Bork's nomination, said the AFL-CIO's opposition was "very discouraging."

"Once again, the leadership at the highest level of the AFL-CIO has shown it is increasingly out of touch with rank-and-file workers," Mr. McGuigan said. He said that "average Americans" wanted judges who "interpret the law, not make it up," whereas the AFL-CIO was "choosing the side that says we want judges who make it up as they go along."

Soviet Seizes Narcotics In the Uzbek Republic

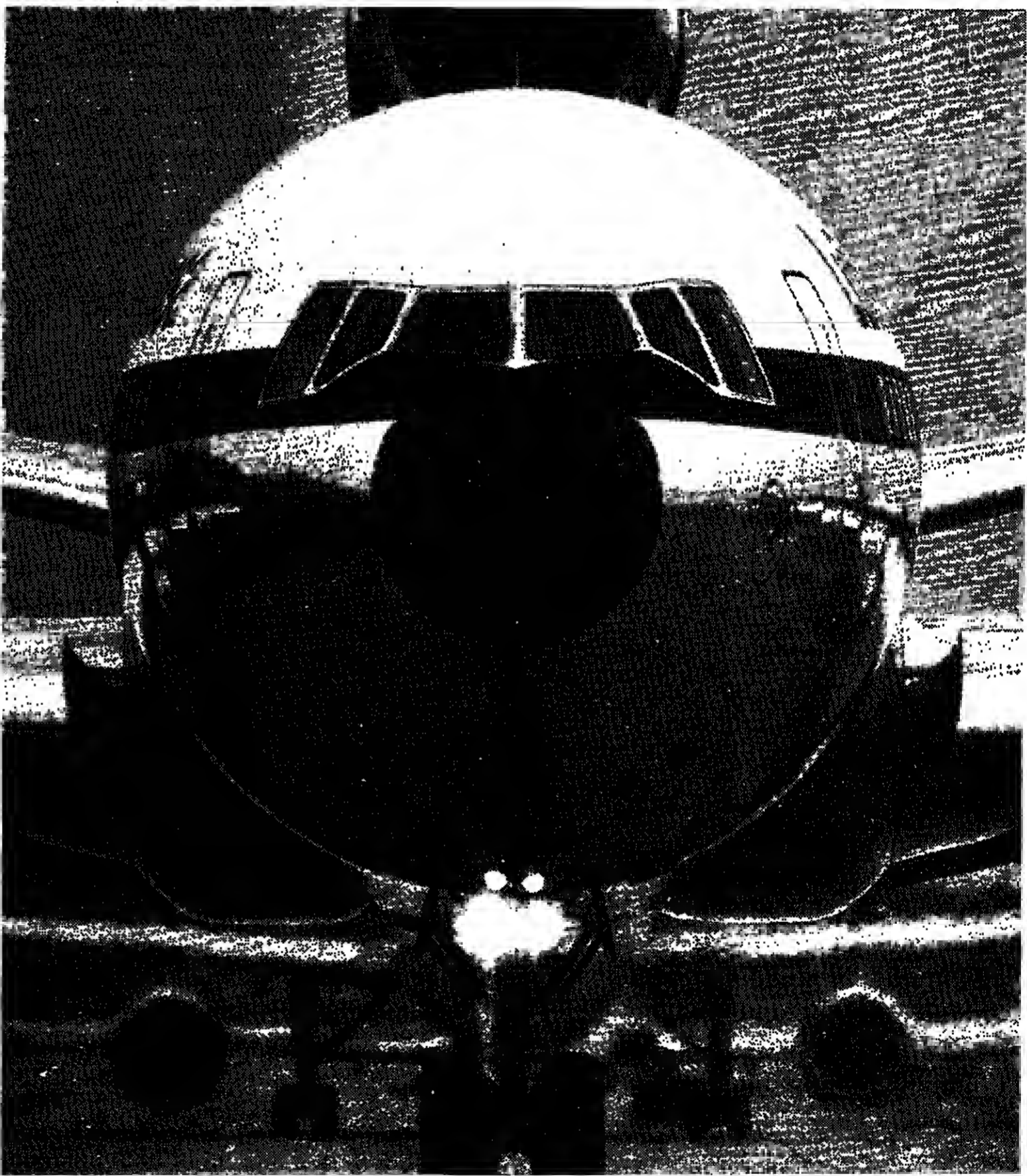
The Associated Press

MOSCOW — In an anti-narcotics drive code-named Black Poppy, Soviet officials have seized a half ton of narcotics and identified hundreds of drug abusers, the Tass news agency reported.

The agency said Monday that the operation dealt a serious blow to drug trafficking in the central Asian Uzbek Republic, where 2,000 illicit narcotics crops were spotted and destroyed. The authorities used airplanes to search for poppy fields and inspection posts were installed at train stations and airports, as well as on major roads, to check for illegal drugs.

"I felt I was flying in my own jet, with my own crew."

This is an authentic passenger statement.



De Andrade, Brazil Poet, Dies at 84

The Associated Press

RIO DE JANEIRO — Carlos Drummond de Andrade, 84, a poet who was a leader of the modernist movement in Brazil, died Monday after a heart attack.

Mr. Drummond de Andrade was considered Brazil's most important contemporary poet. He was known as the first poet to use a contemporary and specifically Brazilian language, breaking with the restraints of Portuguese classical literature.

But despite his insistence on using contemporary language and metaphors, Mr. Drummond de Andrade also insisted on the need for a vision of the past, arguing in one of his many journalistic articles in Brazilian publications that "man can't escape his past."

Mr. Drummond de Andrade's work was translated into at least six languages and his collections were published in Spain, Argentina, Chile, Cuba, West Germany, Czechoslovakia, the United States, Sweden, Britain and France, among other countries.

Danielle Eyquem-Boetsch, National Editor at AFP

PARIS (IHT) — Danielle Eyquem-Boetsch, 49, head of the national desk at Agence France-Presse, died of cancer Saturday in her childhood home in Hammamet, Tunisia.

Mrs. Eyquem-Boetsch joined the French news agency in 1959. She worked as a foreign correspondent covering, among other events, the Algerian war, and later reported on the Middle East as a diplomatic correspondent.

She was London bureau chief from 1981 until 1985, when she was appointed head of the national desk in Paris.

West Germany Names An Ambassador to U.S.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — West Germany is to send Jürgen Rühfus to Washington this autumn to succeed Ambassador Gunther Van Well, who is retiring.

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The Other Arms Races

In the Third World, the development of military missiles is progressing rapidly. Several countries have the capability to produce missiles with considerably more than battle-field range.

Brazil's wide-open export policy is taking on deeper implications with the advance of its work on missiles. It is testing a weapon said to have a range of 180 miles (290 kilometers) and a payload of a ton.

Hess Leaves Questions

The death of Rudolf Hess closes two thick black books. One concerns Germany, Rudolf Hess, Adolf Hitler's deputy and a founder of the Nazi Party, took it on himself in May 1941 to parachute into Scotland in what Winston Churchill called a "frantic deed of lunatic benevolence."

World War II cut deeply into the Soviet Union's flesh; Nazi crimes further exploited the harsh Soviet attitude. Hess was no bit player but an architect of Hitler's Reich.

Burden on the Sandinists

Last weekend the White House recovered a bit from a fit of nerves induced by conservative attacks on its Central America policy, and reaffirmed the president's pledge to House Speaker Jim Wright to wait at least until Sept. 30 to request more contra aid.

since it has all the Latin signatures and Reagan-Wright has none, inevitably became the principal diplomatic vehicle. It may also explain the untimely dumping, just as negotiations are quickened, of chief negotiator Philip Habib, an old pro whose single discernible "fault" was his identification with the task the president had assigned him.

A String of Resignations

Resignations speak louder than explanations. A State Department spokesman strained all credibility in explaining the resignation of Philip Habib, the president's special Central American envoy.

Department official dealing with Central America to resign in four years. In 1983, Thomas Enders called it quits as assistant secretary of state for Latin America. He wanted to pursue a two-track policy of supporting the Nicaraguan peace plan while trying to negotiate seriously with the Sandinists.



OPINION

A Challenge To Restore The Faith

By David S. Broder WASHINGTON — The rage on the right over President Reagan's turn to diplomacy in Nicaragua may be a symptom of deeper disquiet among conservatives about the state of their movement.

Cuba Revisited: Dedication and Much Failure

By Lewis H. Dinguidd

HAVANA — For all of revolutionary Cuba's dedication to rapid development, the country today offers scant evidence of substantial change during the past 20 years.

word, and Havana has avoided the explosive growth of other Latin American capitals. But the glorious Spanish colonial structures of old Havana, having decayed greatly for 200 years, are now collapsing, sometimes with loss of life, and Mr. Castro is asking for volunteer labor to build city housing.

Downtown Havana has added only one new building of consequence in 20 years.

Five actions requiring investments on the scale of those made in the original effort. This was my pervasive impression as I returned to Havana, and to the provinces, for the first time since 1967.

Mr. Castro's 20 years ago was to diversify farming into areas other than sugar. A major prospect was cattle, and my tour then included numerous agricultural stations. Mr. Castro had proclaimed artificial insemination and cross-breeding of Cuba's hump-backed Brahman heads, known here as Zebu, as the key to a future of meat and milk.

Espionage: When Intelligence Becomes Nonsense

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The suggestion has half-seriously been made in London that the Peter Wright "Spycatcher" affair is a politically motivated double-game meant to publicize Mr. Wright's assertion that British intelligence, or a part of it, believed it necessary to investigate whether Harold Wilson, the Labor prime minister, and the people around him in the early 1970s were security risks.

Mr. Goltstein not only offered information on penetration of Western intelligence, but also made startling claims about how most of what commonly is believed in the West about the Soviet Union is manipulated by Soviet disinformation programs and "agents of influence" in high places.

The Espionage Threat Is Real

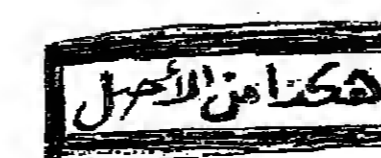
By William Pfaff

WHY have the Soviets and other intelligence services managed to employ classical espionage techniques against the United States so successfully, and why has the United States had such difficulty in countering the seemingly well understood threats?

They set out to prove it. The unfortunate Mr. Nosenko was put in an underground concrete cell with only a light bulb for company and kept there for more than three years.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982 KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. FALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO 1912: Man Loyal to Dog NEW YORK — Frank Serrinani, 70 and homeless, went to Court in Brooklyn [on Aug. 8] to appeal for help from his sons. The old man was accompanied by a battered, feeble Irish setter named Groco. The man's name was Groco. The man's name was Groco.



ARTS / LEISURE

'Moses' Tops 67th Festival In Salzburg

By James Helme Sutcliffe

SALZBURG, Austria—Most of the excitement at the 67th Salzburg summer music festival centered around the first Salzburg performance of the Austrian-born Arnold Schoenberg's only full-length opera, "Moses und Aaron," 57 years after its two-act torso was completed, and 36 years after the death of its composer-librettist.

Helene Berg, whose husband Alban studied with Schoenberg, would not have been surprised. His still not been performed at the Salzburg Festival. When I spoke to Berg's widow in 1969 it had only been a few years since Vienna had first performed "Lulu." "It's the way Austrians treat all their composers," she said. "Look at what they did to Mozart."

With the recent resurgence of open anti-Semitism in Austria there were fears that the opening night last Thursday of "Moses und Aaron" might turn into a scandal with Salzburg's ostentatiously drabby, conservative, moneyed audiences, particularly since rehearsal photos showed that the director, Jean-Pierre Ponnelle, had filled the stage of the Felsenreitschule with Orthodox Jews wearing yellow stars, a clear reference to the Nazi persecution that had forced Schoenberg to seek refuge in California. In the event, no such fears were fulfilled.

The courtliness stage with its monstrous menorah on the huge central altar and half-buried, ancient gravestones like those in Prague's Jewish cemetery, showed an Orthodox Eastern community going about its devotional duties.

Scrambled heralded the sudden entrance of helmeted storm troopers who destroyed the precincts, beat up its inhabitants and toppled the menorah. The elegant lady behind the mumbled, "Did Schoenberg want this?" only to be shushed by the French critic on my left.

But this took place before the music — sensitively conducted by the Met's James Levine with a keen ear for its most lyrical aspects — had even begun. Only Moses, declaimed with gravity by Theo Adam, was garbed biblically; Aaron, the superbly agile Philip Langridge of Britain, appeared as a Fred Astaire-like character in a curaway with spats, his hair bell-bottomed back, the picture of a magician capable of convincing his stage audience of anything.

Act I worked well, despite the setting. Act 2, curiously for Ponnelle, fell flat, as it contains the potentially hair-raising scene with the Golden Calf, in this case undulating, gold-painted acrobats writhing around the resurrected menorah, a visual solution that all too soon bored.

The masked virgins that Schoenberg's libretto calls for were missing altogether, perhaps an echo of the accusations of obscenity made earlier against George Tabors' staging of Franz Schmidt's "The Book With Seven Seals."

Wonderful choral singing was prepared by Walter Hagen Groll, often from the three tiers of arched galleries cut out of solid rock that back up the stage. Moses's appearance with the 10 Commandments in the central uppermost arch, as if on the mountain of Revelation, was a thrilling coup de theatre — but



Scene from "Moses und Aaron" at the Salzburg Festival.

Why did Ponnelle alter Schoenberg's ending, which calls for Moses to be left alone on stage shatteringly conscious of his own failure? By the time the fourth performance arrives on Aug. 29, he may have done so.

Only three days into its 67th annual summer festival, Salzburg had its first scandal in years. Tabors' staging of the "Seven Seals" raised

the shackles of conservative Austrian Catholic audiences because it portrayed apocalyptically copulating couples. Tabors refused to alter the offending scenes and so the staging had to go, leaving the work to be performed, until the festival closes on Aug. 31, as it was conceived, as an oratorio.

The new "Entführung aus dem Serail" a night earlier was beautifully sung but crudely conducted (by Horst Stein) to an ugly 1960s setting by Andreas Reinhardt, staged with tasteless psychological touches by Johannes Schaaf.

Curiously enough, the same team's subtle "Capriccio" was a delight, with Lucia Popp singing her first Comtesse Madeleine, a model of French elegance.

Ponnelle's magically reworked staging of "Le Nozze di Figaro" drew unsuspected riches out of "La Folle Journée" by introducing characters much earlier than Mozart requires vocally, thus tying the dramaturgical threads tighter.

Michael Hampe's "Don Giovanni" beautiful at Easter time, is now a masterpiece of concentrated characterization, and his moving staging of Monteverdi's "Ulysses" is as sumptuous as ever.

James Helme Sutcliffe is a Berlin-based critic and musician.

Soft-Focus 'Portraits'

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON—Thanks to a campaign of daft vilification by Kenneth Tynan and lesser hacks during the late 1950s, William Douglas Home has never been given his critical due as one of the most elegant and intelligent comic dramatists of his era. However, when he turns serious, his plays are usually at their softest and shaliest, and his new "Portraits" (at the Savoy) is alas not much of an exception.

The idea of it is intriguing in a club-conversational way: to derive a character study of the artist Augustus John through his dialogues while at work on three of his most famous portraits, those of the soldier Bernard Montgomery, the painter Matthew Smith and the

for Christmas, Lesley Mackie stars in "Bells Are Ringing," while at Sadler's Wells a distinguished cast put some life back into the Vivian Ellis/A.P. Herbert "Bless the Bride."

Of these two, "Bells Are Ringing" is the younger by a decade, dating from 1956 and scored by the English-born Julie Styne in the most successful of his otherwise largely unmemorable Comden and Green musicals. They had just had their greatest success with Leonard Bernstein and "Wonderful Town" (of which this is but a pale echo), and Styne was about to move on with other lyricists to "Gypsy" and "Funny Girl." What locked them in uneasy partnership was their desire to create a show for Judy Holliday, she of the husky voice and nightclub wit.

THE BRITISH STAGE

The one they came up with was a creaking romance about a telephoneist who, in the days before automatic answering machines, takes messages for an alcoholic playwright whom she then manages to lead back to the typewriter in time for the traditional final number.

The fact that they got two Broadway years and then a Hollywood movie out of this cumbersome whimsy is a considerable tribute to the unique and quirky stardom of its original leading lady, at Cheltenham, Lesley Mackie shakes off the pallid imitation of Garland that won her last year's Olivier award and, without having to imitate the other great Judy, achieves her own kind of stardom in such classics as "The Party's Over" and "Just in Time," while Bernard Lloyd plays the drunken writer with a cautious English charm.

John Doyle's loving production needs some first-act tightening before London, and comes as a sharp reminder of how lucky Broadway was in the late 1950s to have Stephen Sondheim waiting to inject a palpably dying art form with something altogether new and more savage.

"Bless the Bride" is blessed by a Vivian Ellis score, which still sounds just wonderful, from "Too Good to Be True" through "Ma Belle Marguerite" and "This Is My Lovely Day" to the wistful "Other People's Babies," which he has rightly hijacked from a much earlier show. The setback, however, is the A.P. Herbert book, which has worn very badly indeed and is so fragile in its jokes about the English versus the French that you wonder how it managed to hold its own so triumphantly against "Annie Get Your Gun" and "Oklahoma," which both hit London in the same spring of 1947.

But in a strong new cast both Gerald Harper and Simon Williams manage a suitable grace under pressure. Jeremy Sinden looks like the chairman of a minor Victorian music hall. Ruth Madoc belts out the duenna numbers and all stand back in understandable relief when the romantic leads (Jan Hartley and Bernard Alane) start to get their lungs around the great love songs.

This Victorian family album has found a perfect period home among the operettas of Sadler's Wells, and Christopher Reenshaw's carefully faithful production leaves no heartstring untinged. The reminder here is that Ellis at 82 is the last great musical bridge from Coward and Novello to Rice and Lloyd Webber.

At the Royal Court Upstairs, Simon Curtis has a curious little revue called "Royal Borough," which starts with the cast of six leading the audience on a lightning tour of Sloane Square. Back indoors we then get sketches by Marty Cruickshank and others aimed at detailing the history of Chelsea and Kensington from the time of Congress to that of the drugies. But a ragbag of quotes and ideas and complaints and statistics about central London lie through the ages offers nothing more than what we already know — if you want to be really lonely and alone, choose the middle of a crowded city.

Elsewhere, there is a fascinating chance this week to revisit two long-lost big-band shows which to their very different ways represented the ending of eras in the British and American musical theater. Out at the Everyman at Cheltenham, but coming into Greenwich

Shedding Light on Franklin's Dark Side

By Edwin McDowell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK—In his writings and public pronouncements, Benjamin Franklin comes across as witty, wise and, above all, optimistic. To this day, his brilliance as an inventor, politician, scientist and diplomat is overshadowed by his upbeat maxims and bromides — his reassurance that "God helps

them that help themselves" and his counsel to "Hear no ill of a Friend, nor speak any of an Enemy."

But did the versatile founding father have a hidden, dark side? A handful of scholars think they have discovered a Franklin who is far less trusting in God's mercy and much less confident of man's capacity for virtue than the Franklin of popular legend.

If they are right, and if their reassessment withstands prolonged academic scrutiny, the public may never again look upon the genial, bespectacled Franklin as just a kindly dispenser of helpful advice.

The evidence for this reassessment is based on stylistic analysis of 57 previously unattributed words. The analysis ranged from word usage to spelling, along with Franklin's own later writings, which appear to have referred to some of the anonymous pieces. Since there are few "smoking guns" in this kind of literary detective work, the mystery often remains.

This mystery will emerge from the circumscribed world of academic specialists in September when the Library of America publishes "Benjamin Franklin: Writings," which will contain the 57 words.

All of the writings appeared during Franklin's lifetime in The Pennsylvania Gazette and other newspapers and journals of Colonial America. All were published anonymously or under pseudonyms, and most range in content from a two-sentence filler about a sea monster to scientific reports to detailed crime reporting. Some are a far cry from the usual upbeat offerings of the versatile founding father.

"They show there is a dark side to Franklin that is not generally known, a side showing that Franklin had some rather severe private reservations about human nature," said Ronald Bosco, a professor of English at the State University of New York at Albany.

Professor J.A. Leo Lemay, the H.F. du Pont Winterthur professor of English at the University of Delaware, agrees. "Generally Franklin was a reasonably happy person," he said. "But when one reads between the lines, one finds an angry

Dining Out... NEW YORK... THE SUEW... PARIS 2nd... KITTY O'SHEA'S PUB... JOHN JAMESON... MARELLE... DIAPASON... RAFFAELI & HONORINE... PARIS 7th... LE CHAMBELAIN... AU MANDARIN... PARIS 9th... LE MEZES... PARIS 16th... PRUNIER TRAKTIR... LE PRESBOURG... LE BOUDDHA D'OR

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NYSE Most Actives table with columns for stock symbol, volume, high, low, and change.

Market Sales table showing volume for NYSE, AMEX, OTC, and other categories.

NYSE Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, and Change.

Tuesday's NYSE Closing logo and text: Via The Associated Press.

AMEX Diary table listing various market activities.

NASDAQ Index table with columns for Close, Prev., and Change.

AMEX Most Actives table listing active stocks on the AMEX.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table showing bond market performance.

NYSE Diary table listing daily market events.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table showing odd-lot trading statistics.

Dow Jones Averages table showing major market indices.

Standard & Poor's Index table showing S&P index performance.

NASDAQ Diary table listing NASDAQ market activities.

AMEX Stock Index table showing AMEX stock index performance.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Skids With Dollar, Bonds

Main article text discussing the decline in NYSE stocks due to a weak dollar and bond market.

Table A: Market data for various stocks.

On Friday, the government reported that the...

Table B: Market data for various stocks.

Table C: Market data for various stocks.

Table D: Market data for various stocks.

Table E: Market data for various stocks.

Table F: Market data for various stocks.

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Table N: Market data for various stocks.

Table O: Market data for various stocks.

Table P: Market data for various stocks.

Table Q: Market data for various stocks.

Table R: Market data for various stocks.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1987

MADISON AVENUE

The Hot Spot Comes to TV With Revlon's Icebreaker

By EILEEN PRESCOTT
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It is a steamy evening. A woman in a strapless dress reclines on a sofa. A man enters the room and rushes to her side. The seduction that follows begins with an ice cube: He traces her face and neck — then moves lower. This is an "An Intimate Evening," Revlon's new television commercial for its fragrance. Intimate.

To many people in the ad business, the spot — created by Hill, Holliday, Connors, Scoville & McShane — is a sign of changing times. "It did surprise me," said Jeffrey Edelstein, a specialist in advertising law at Hill, Dickler, Lawler, Kent & Friedman. "It was a very sexy commercial. I don't think it would have been acceptable in the early 1980s."

These days, commercials are pushing the old limits of "good taste" and in some cases, the networks are revising long-standing rules on standards and practices. Clearance rules at ABC, NBC and CBS are still tougher than those of cable networks, but things are easing up, Mr. Edelstein said.

Network executives argue that there has been no dramatic change in what ads they will approve. But George Dessart, CBS's vice president of program practices, concedes the networks are more willing to negotiate, because of a more competitive marketplace.

Today, there are some other alternatives for advertisers who want to be more daring. "There are now some good quality broadcasting options," said Lynne Seid, HHCC's senior vice president. By using some creative strategies — such as buying a combination of cable, syndicated shows, independent stations and affiliates — she said, an advertiser can obtain "a network effect."

DISPITE those options, most major advertisers need network clearance. Without it, Ms. Seid pointed out, an advertiser cannot place ads on stations owned and operated by CBS and NBC in all three top markets, New York, Los Angeles and Chicago. (Since it was purchased by Capital Cities Communications, ABC allows its stations to make their own decisions.) And in the end, most major advertisers want the wide reach of network television.

In 1987, the networks approved certain lingerie ads. Advertisers can now use live models in bra ads, for example, which was taboo before. Playtex did not waste time in taking advantage of the move: An ad for the Cross Your Heart bra, which features a live model, began running by April.

Moreover, although the networks are still taking a hard line against contraceptive advertising, the pressure is mounting to reconsider in light of AIDS. The acquired immune deficiency syndrome. All three have freed their owned and operated stations to make their own decisions. Recently, three CBS stations — WCBS in New York, KCBS in Los Angeles and WCAU in Philadelphia — decided to accept condom advertising.

Before 1982, the networks relied mainly on the National Association of Broadcasters Standards and Practices Code. The NAB canceled the code when a portion of it was ruled to be in violation of antitrust laws.

Fragrance and fashion ads have always run toward more torrid fare, but in the new climate, agencies have taken to selling soap, wine coolers and cars with a dose of sensuality. For example, even Colgate Palmolive — which spent \$65 million in 1986 on network advertising — is taking a sexier approach to selling Fab, its well-known laundry detergent.

Its 1987 spot, "Reverse Strip," though more humorous than provocative, is a far cry from its usual family-oriented laundry-room spots. It shows a young man — just out of bed — donning a pair of jeans to the Gypsy Rose Lee stripper tune. Despite the bare flesh, the ad had no trouble at any of the three networks.

HHCC wasn't that lucky — but then they had a lot more lust to

Dessart concedes that networks are more willing to negotiate.

Hill Shares Suspended

Swiss Bid Seen For U.K. Bank

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Shares of Hill Samuel PLC, the merchant bank, were suspended Tuesday pending an announcement Wednesday on its merger talks with Union Bank of Switzerland.

Separately, Guinness Peat Group PLC, a conglomerate with merchant banking interests, said it had received notification of an imminent unwanted bid from a New Zealand-based company.

The suspension by the London Stock Exchange of Hill Samuel's shares, at the bank's request, led to speculation that Union Bank was about to unveil terms of a friendly bid.

A bid would be expected to amount to around £8.00 per share, or £738 million (\$1.18 billion).

Shares of Hill Samuel, which has been engaged in merger talks with Union Bank for over a month, were suspended at 7.63 pence.

Analysts said that a formal offer on Wednesday could provoke a counterbid for Hill Samuel by another foreign-based bank.

Morgan Stanley Group Inc., the U.S. investment bank, has been mentioned by market watchers.

Guinness Peat said it would reject as "totally unacceptable" any offer that Equitcorp, a New Zealand-based company, was contemplating.

Equitcorp, which already owns 29.7 percent of Guinness Peat, informed Guinness Peat that it was planning to increase its holding.

To increase the bid above 30 percent would require, in accordance with British regulations, launching a bid for the full company.

Guinness Peat's chairman, Alastair Morton, said the Equitcorp bid would be for 110 pence a share, valuing the company at \$321 million.

Guinness Peat's shares closed at 103 pence on the London Stock Exchange Tuesday, but moved up to 110 in after-hours trading.

The proposed increase in Equitcorp's stake, was "not welcome and not worthy of discussion," Mr. Morton said.

Keeping Salmon Down on the Farm

Corralled Fish Spawn New Industry, but Snags Persist

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

HARDY ISLAND, British Columbia — As the sun disappeared behind the mountains that line this spectacular coastline, John Spence grabbed a handful of herring meal and tossed it onto the gray waters of the Pacific. In an instant, hundreds of sleek silver salmon broke the surface in a graceful arc.

"Hungry fellows, coby," said Mr. Spence, whose company, Hardy Sea Farms Inc., feeds a million coby and chinook salmon that it has corralled in nets off this rocky outpost.

Next month, if all goes well, some of those salmon will begin a journey that will end on a dinner table in homes and restaurants across the United States.

Hardy Island is one of the newest sites of the fast-growing industry of salmon farming, instead of sending men to sea in the smacks and seine boats that have traditionally brought salmon to shore. Mr. Spence and his operations manager, Michael Mulholland, are raising the fish in offshore nets, fattening them for market just as farmers do cattle and hogs.

The industry of salmon farming migrated here from Norway, where it began 20 years ago. It has also been adopted in Ireland and Scotland, where traditionally salmon has been taken from oceans and rivers. In addition, it is developing off the Atlantic coast of the United States and Canada, and in Chile, Japan and New Zealand.

The industry's growth is part of the worldwide burgeoning of the ancient enterprise of aquaculture. Increasingly, demand for fish is outstripping what fishing can supply, and the gap is being filled with farmed fish.

From ponds in the Philippines to the vast lakes of Africa, specialists are using modern versions of techniques pioneered in China more than 2,000 years ago to provide a potentially unlimited source of protein.

At the top end of the aquacultural scale are the salmon farmers, who can earn up to \$50 for a single nine-pound (four kilogram) coby, of the kind produced at Hardy Sea Farms. Last



John F. Burns/The New York Times

Salmon farmers like Michael Mulholland in British Columbia have high hopes and high risks.

year, the worldwide output of farmed salmon was more than 77,000 tons (70,000 metric tons), about 10 percent of the total worldwide salmon catch.

But while the fishing industry is struggling to maintain production because of problems with overfishing and pollution, the salmon farming industry is predicting rapid growth, to more than 165,000 tons by 1990.

Yet to continue its growth, salmon farming must overcome the political muscle of commercial fishermen, the concerns of environmentalists, a number of fish diseases, and the attitude of

demanding consumers who disdain the flavor of farmed fish.

If the farming is successful, it could make millionaires of men like Mr. Spence, a former McGill University professor who recently resigned as a salmon farming adviser to the British Columbia government to take over as president of Hardy Sea Farms.

The company is being watched closely throughout the industry, largely because it teams Mr. Spence, an authority on fish biology, with Thor Mowinckel, the Norwegian businessman who is widely regarded as the founder of the salmon-farming industry in his home country.

Mr. Mowinckel's company, Saga Seafood A/S of Bergen, is the majority owner of Hardy Sea Farms, and he has already worked successfully with Mr. Spence in a salmon farm in County Donegal, Ireland. Saga Seafood is investing heavily here in the belief that there will be continuing rapid growth in the

Dollar Plunges On Jitters Over U.S. Trade Data

NEW YORK — The dollar plunged Tuesday in brisk New York and European trading, as dealers said market operators continued to react to last week's larger-than-expected \$15.7 billion U.S. trade deficit for June.

Some dealers said the late response to Friday's announcement was due to demand for dollars to pay for \$28 billion of U.S. Treasury securities auctioned last week.

Yet traders were surprised at the speed and extent of the slide, which at its worst knocked about 3 pennings and 3/4 off the U.S. currency on Monday's levels.

The speed of the dollar's decline was due mainly to its breaking crucial support levels at 149.20 yen and 1.87 Deutsche marks. This prompted heavy liquidation of long dollar positions as well as dollar selling in the forward markets by foreign investors and securities houses eager to hedge their dollar portfolios, dealers said.

The overwhelming feeling is that the U.S. currency needs to fall further, analysts said, first to reflect the massive amounts of dollars that the trade deficit is sending overseas, and second, to actually improve the U.S. trade balance.

In New York, the dollar dipped just below 1.84 DM marks as market participants flocked to stop losses. But it bounced back as rumors of increased hostilities in the Gulf swept the market.

Subsequently, shipping agents from Lloyd's of London reported that a Liberian-registered merchant ship had been attacked by a small patrol boat firing missiles in the Gulf of Oman.

"The oews was out major, but it was enough to spark short-covering," said a dealer at one U.S. bank.

In New York, the dollar closed at 1.8435 Deutsche marks, down more than two-and-one-half pennings from 1.8705 at Monday's close; at 146.30 yen, down from 149.23; at 1.5305 Swiss francs, down from 1.5530 and at 6.1535 French francs, after 6.2550.

The fall against the French franc extended the decline from the Paris fix. At that afternoon setting, the

dollar dropped to 6.1930 francs from 6.2695 on Monday, making a fall of more than 2 percent since the Friday fixing.

The dollar also sagged against the British pound in New York, which rose to close at 51.6150, against 51.5845.

"People have been thinking it should be at these levels for a long time," said a senior dealer at a British clearing bank. "Sentiment has swung against the dollar. This

Housing Starts In U.S. Climbed 0.9% in July

WASHINGTON — U.S. housing construction edged up 0.9 percent in July, the first monthly increase since February, the government reported Tuesday.

The Commerce Department said new homes and apartments were being built at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.61 million units last month. In June, construction had fallen 0.6 percent, after larger declines in the previous three months.

The weakness to housing starts has been attributed to an increase in mortgage rates.

After declining to a nine-year low of 9 percent in late March, fixed-rate mortgages surged up by almost 2 percentage points over the next eight weeks. Since late May, rates have been falling again and now stand at 10.33 percent, according to a weekly survey by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

Analysts had predicted that rate decline would halt the drop in construction activity.

Housing permits, considered a good indication of future activity, declined 1.9 percent in July to an annual rate of 1.49 million units, the slowest annual pace since March 1983.

IF YOU PURSUE EXCELLENCE, ONLY ONE BANK CAN KEEP UP.



The dedication to excellence of Republic National Bank is a natural outgrowth of the strong beliefs of its founder and principal shareholder, Edmond J. Safra.

Republic is firmly committed to such sound, traditional banking practices as diversification and the maintenance of a strong capital base.

country, and experienced account officers who speak your language.

And Republic's expertise internationally allows you to take advantage of opportunities to better manage your investments on a global scale.

The pursuit of excellence is our commitment. If that is something you expect of your bank, call us today at our Luxembourg office (352) 470 711.

For Republic National Bank of New York, the relentless pursuit of excellence has achieved nothing less than excellent results.

Republic has grown to be the 11th largest bank in the United States, in terms of shareholders' equity.

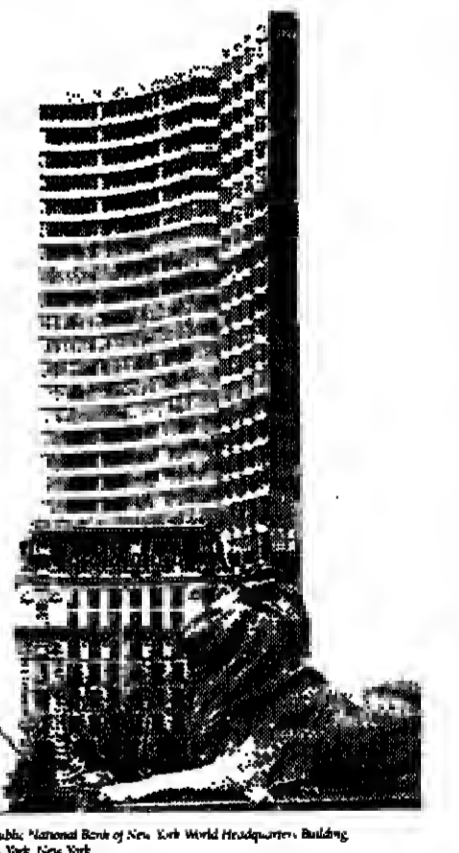
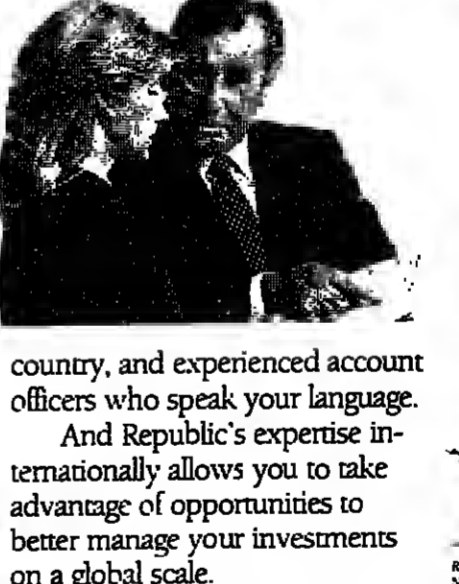
It is active in 19 countries around the world, including the important banking centers of London, Luxembourg, Milan, Paris, Hong Kong, Singapore, Montreal, Tokyo, and of course, New York.

The bank has always been highly selective in lending. It emphasizes very conservative activities, investing in safe and liquid assets and using its extensive expertise to trade profitably in precious metals, foreign exchange, bonds and bank notes. Underlying every aspect of Republic National Bank's pursuit of excellence

is a single, fundamental principle: the protection of depositors' funds.

It should come as no surprise, then, that this pursuit of excellence results in considerable advantages to private banking clients, and the application of the very highest standards of excellence to the handling of your personal finances.

Republic's subsidiary in Luxembourg provides private banking clients with the protection of the stringent banking laws of that



Republic National Bank of New York World Headquarters Building, New York, New York

REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

A SAFRA BANK

- NEW YORK MIAMI LOS ANGELES MONTREAL
- LONDON PARIS LUXEMBOURG MONTE-CARLO
- MILAN GIBRALTAR GUERNSEY HONG KONG
- SINGAPORE TOKYO PANAMA NASSAU BUENOS
- AIRES SANTIAGO MONTEVIDEO CARACAS MEXICO
- CITY-PUNTA DEL ESTE RIO DE JANEIRO SAO PAULO

FIGURES AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1986:
TOTAL ASSETS:
US \$ 168 billion
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:
US \$ 1.6 billion

Currency Rates

Currency	Rate	Change
Amsterdam	2.095	+0.005
Braunfels	2.095	+0.005
Frankfurt	1.932	+0.002
London (lb)	1.645	+0.005
London (\$)	1.645	+0.005
Madrid	164.00	+0.00
New York (c)	146.30	-0.05
Paris	6.153	-0.03
Tokyo	146.30	-0.05
Zurich	1.530	-0.01

Currency	Rate
Argon, austral	2.095
Austrian sch.	13.76
Belg. fla. fr.	20.35
Brazil cru.	46.64
Canada	1.3310
China yuan	3.7221
Danish kron	7.1229
Egypt pound	2.1977

Forward Rates	Rate
Pound Sterling	1.6427
Japanese yen	146.30
Swiss franc	1.5305

Interest Rates

Term	Rate
1 month	9 1/4%
3 months	9 3/4%
6 months	10%
1 year	10 1/4%

Term	Rate
1 month	6 3/4%
3 months	6 7/8%
6 months	7 1/8%
1 year	7 1/2%

Term	Rate
1-month	7 1/2%
3-month	7 3/4%
6-month	8 1/4%
1-year	8 3/4%

Term	Rate
1-month	7 1/2%
3-month	7 3/4%
6-month	8 1/4%
1-year	8 3/4%

Term	Rate
1-month	7 1/2%
3-month	7 3/4%
6-month	8 1/4%
1-year	8 3/4%

Gold

Location	Price
London	452.5
Paris	452.5
Zurich	452.5
New York	452.5

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Sources: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Commercials, Credit Lyonnais.

Sources: Reuters.

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month	Div. Yld. PE	52	52	Open	Close
High/Low	Stock	High	Low	High	Low
12/86	AMT	24.40	24.40	24.40	24.40
12/86	AMT	24.40	24.40	24.40	24.40
12/86	AMT	24.40	24.40	24.40	24.40

12 Month	Div. Yld. PE	52	52	Open	Close
High/Low	Stock	High	Low	High	Low
12/86	AMT	24.40	24.40	24.40	24.40
12/86	AMT	24.40	24.40	24.40	24.40
12/86	AMT	24.40	24.40	24.40	24.40

12 Month	Div. Yld. PE	52	52	Open	Close
High/Low	Stock	High	Low	High	Low
12/86	AMT	24.40	24.40	24.40	24.40
12/86	AMT	24.40	24.40	24.40	24.40
12/86	AMT	24.40	24.40	24.40	24.40

12 Month	Div. Yld. PE	52	52	Open	Close
High/Low	Stock	High	Low	High	Low
12/86	AMT	24.40	24.40	24.40	24.40
12/86	AMT	24.40	24.40	24.40	24.40
12/86	AMT	24.40	24.40	24.40	24.40

12 Month	Div. Yld. PE	52	52	Open	Close
High/Low	Stock	High	Low	High	Low
12/86	AMT	24.40	24.40	24.40	24.40
12/86	AMT	24.40	24.40	24.40	24.40
12/86	AMT	24.40	24.40	24.40	24.40

12 Month	Div. Yld. PE	52	52	Open	Close
High/Low	Stock	High	Low	High	Low
12/86	AMT	24.40	24.40	24.40	24.40
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High/Low	Stock	High	Low	High	Low
12/86	AMT	24.40	24.40	24.40	24.40
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12/86	AMT	24.40	24.40	24.40	24.40

12 Month	Div. Yld. PE	52	52	Open	Close
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12/86	AMT	24.40	24.40	24.40	24.40
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High/Low	Stock	High	Low	High	Low
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High/Low	Stock	High	Low	High	Low
12/86	AMT	24.40	24.40	24.40	24.40
12/86	AMT	24.40	24.40	24.40	24.40
12/86	AMT	24.40	24.40	24.40	24.40

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Symbol	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close
WHEAT (CBT)	2.08 1/2	2.08	2.08 1/2	2.08 1/2	2.08	2.08 1/2
CORN (CBT)	1.96 3/4	1.96 1/2	1.96 3/4	1.96 3/4	1.96 1/2	1.96 3/4
SOYBEANS (CBT)	10.05 1/2	10.05	10.05 1/2	10.05 1/2	10.05	10.05 1/2

Livestock

Symbol	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close
CATTLE (CME)	29.00	28.75	28.75	29.00	28.75	29.00
HOGS (CME)	45.00	44.75	44.75	45.00	44.75	45.00

Currency Options

Philadelphia Exchange

Symbol	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close
EUR (Call)	1.08 1/2	1.08	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2	1.08	1.08 1/2
EUR (Put)	1.00	0.99 1/2	1.00	1.00	0.99 1/2	1.00

U.S. Treasuries

Symbol	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close
91 Day	138.75	138.50	138.50	138.75	138.50	138.75
91 Day	138.75	138.50	138.50	138.75	138.50	138.75

Grains

Symbol	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close
WHEAT (CBT)	2.08 1/2	2.08	2.08 1/2	2.08 1/2	2.08	2.08 1/2
CORN (CBT)	1.96 3/4	1.96 1/2	1.96 3/4	1.96 3/4	1.96 1/2	1.96 3/4
SOYBEANS (CBT)	10.05 1/2	10.05	10.05 1/2	10.05 1/2	10.05	10.05 1/2

Food

Symbol	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close
COFFEE (NYMEX)	26.00	25.75	25.75	26.00	25.75	26.00
SUGAR (NYMEX)	24.00	23.75	23.75	24.00	23.75	24.00

Metals

Symbol	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close
COPPER (COMEX)	1.25 1/2	1.25	1.25 1/2	1.25 1/2	1.25	1.25 1/2
SILVER (COMEX)	14.00	13.75	13.75	14.00	13.75	14.00

Stock Indices

Symbol	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close
NYSE	250.00	249.00	249.00	250.00	249.00	250.00
DJIA	1000.00	995.00	995.00	1000.00	995.00	1000.00

Commodity Indices

Symbol	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close
NYSE COMP.	100.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	99.50	100.00
DJIA	1000.00	995.00	995.00	1000.00	995.00	1000.00

Company Results

Company	Revenue	Profit	EPS	Div
AMT	1.23	0.25	0.25	0.10
AMT	1.23	0.25	0.25	0.10

NSE Highs-Lows

Symbol	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close
AMT	24.40	24.40	24.40	24.40	24.40	24.40
AMT	24.40	24.40	24.40	24.40	24.40	24.40

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Company Results

Company	Revenue	Profit	EPS	Div
AMT	1.23	0.25	0.25	0.10
AMT	1.23	0.25	0.25	0.10

Company Results

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AMT	1.23	0.25	0.25	0.10
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St... Wi... Ch... Ho... Of... BUS... Sta... Wi... Ch... Ho... Of... BUS... Sta... Wi... Ch... Ho... Of... BUS... Sta... Wi... Ch... Ho... Of... BUS... Sta... Wi... Ch... Ho... Of...

Standard Reports Loss, Will Increase Reserves

By Warren Geder
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Standard Chartered PLC said Tuesday it had a pretax loss of £224 million (\$356.8 million) for the first half of the year, and that it would sell £300 million of assets to raise capital because of an exceptional increase in reserves for bad loans.

The pretax loss, which came after a £400 million increase to reserves for bad and doubtful loans to the Third World and South Africa, was in line with market expectations.

It compared with a pretax profit a year earlier of £131 million.

The loan-loss charge was partially offset by a £71.1 million exceptional gain from the disposal of property in Japan.

Standard said that operating profit before bad debt charges increased to £184.7 million from £181 million a year earlier.

Executives at Standard, the fifth largest British clearing bank, said that the loan provision had weakened the bank's capital base, and it had been decided to sell noncore assets to provide a £300 million capital injection by early next year.

Analysts had speculated that the company might choose a rights issue to raise capital.

"We're fortunate to have an ample supply of family silver," the bank's chairman, Sir Peter Graham, said.

Standard's shares, which on Monday plummeted 54 pence to 750 pence on rumors of a rights offering, closed Tuesday at 771 pence, up 21 pence on the day.

Michael McWilliam, Standard's

String of Problems Dogs Northwest Airline, Hit by Crash, Faces Labor, Service Worries

By Cindy Skrzycki
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The crash Sunday of a Northwest Airlines jet outside Detroit, in which 154 passengers and crew died, comes at a time when the company is already battling labor and service problems.

Those problems, ranging from lost bags to disputes over pay scales and allegations of vandalism, began after Northwest' parent company, NWA Inc., acquired Republic Airlines for \$864 million last year.

Northwest suffered losses in the first quarter of this year as a result of expenses related to the merger, but net profit for the second quarter amounted to \$50.6 million, more than double the \$23.9 million in the same quarter a year earlier.

NWA's stock fell \$1.125 Tuesday to close at \$70.25 on the New York Stock Exchange.

Northwest's management has been dogged by problems as it attempts to meld work forces, routes and equipment into one of the largest U.S. airlines.

"It is an incredible mess," said one industry source.

He suggested that a sudden rise recently in complaints to the government about Northwest service had been caused by the airline's unions sabotaging the complaint process.

Last month Northwest jumped to second in the number of passenger complaints filed against it, surpassed only by Continental Airlines, which has

had service-related problems since it acquired several other airlines.

As with many of the airlines that have merged since deregulation, there have been battles at Northwest over union representation, pay scales and seniority.

"These things are traumatic, but you have to integrate these people into one work force," said John Galipault, who runs a non-profit aviation safety hotline. "It's not easy."

Northwest and Republic pilots are arbitrating seniority

The number of passenger complaints against Northwest has soared.

rankings that will determine crucial issues such as pay, benefits and aircraft flow.

In the case of mechanics, who are represented by the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, training is taking place so that mechanics from each airline can service the other's aircraft.

For both groups, there have been problems with inequities in pay scales since the merger.

Northwest did not return telephone calls Monday seeking comment on how these disputes are being resolved.

So turbulent have been many

Jaguar Profit Fell 32% in Half, Hit by Launch Costs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Jaguar PLC said Tuesday its pretax profit for the first six months of the year fell 32 percent to \$45.7 million (\$72.8 million) from \$67.4 million a year earlier, partly because of higher-than-expected launch costs for its new XJ6 model.

The luxury automaker said that the launch costs of £15 million were £6 million more than expected. It also cited an increase in research and development spending and unfavorable foreign exchange rates.

But, Jaguar said business was buoyant, with demand for new models, particularly the XJ6, "extremely strong."

Jaguar said net profit for the six months ended June 30 fell 38 percent to \$27.9 million, or 15.4 pence per share, from \$45.1 million, or 24.9 pence per share, a year earlier.

Sales rose 10 percent to \$469 million, from \$426.2 million.

The company did not break out second quarter results.

Jaguar shares slipped 16 pence to 569 pence on the London Stock Exchange after the figures were announced.

Jaguar's chairman, Sir John Egan, said: "The demands of producing a completely new car, using all new parts, utilizing much new equipment and establishing necessary training programs resulted in higher-than-expected launch costs."

But he said that production reached a company record of 23,663 units for the first six months of the year, a 7 percent increase over the previous year.

The company also had a 7 percent increase in worldwide vehicle sales, to 23,331 from 21,852, he said. That included 12,141 of the new XJ6 models.

Sir John said he expected profits to grow in the second half of 1987, though it would be difficult to match 1986 for the full year.

Jaguar, formerly part of government-owned B.L. PLC, was privatized in 1984. (AP, Reuters)

Kenner Parker Calls Bid By New World Too Low

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Kenner Parker Toys Inc. rejected Tuesday a \$401.8 million bid from New World Entertainment Ltd.

Kenner Parker, one of the world's largest toy and game companies, said its board considered the offer inadequate and authorized management to explore alternatives.

"The company clearly believes it can get more for its shares," said Steven Eisenberg, an analyst with Bear Stearns.

David Leibowitz, an analyst with American Securities, said, "They are going to do whatever it takes to maximize the value of this company to shareholders."

Kenner Parker's stock closed Tuesday at \$47.25 on the New York Stock Exchange, up \$1.375 from Monday.

New World would not comment on whether it would raise its bid.

However, last Thursday it said it was willing to negotiate all aspects of the offer, including the price.

New World, a Los Angeles-

Chargeurs Holds 24% Of Prouvost

Reuters

PARIS — Chargeurs SA, the French industrial holding group, now holds 24.84 percent of the textile company Prouvost SA, the stockbrokers' association said Tuesday.

Chargeurs, which has interests in transportation, media and textiles, has increased its holding in Prouvost from 11.69 percent on Aug. 7.

Prouvost shares have been suspended temporarily from trading on the Bourse, the association said. Prouvost stock has traded heavily recently, with the price rising to a high of 489 francs (\$77.50) on Monday from 337 francs on Aug. 7. On Tuesday the shares were trading at 424 francs when they were suspended.

Prouvost's capital comprises just over five million shares of 50 francs nominal value, giving it a market value of about 2.12 billion francs. At least 62 percent of the company's stock is held, directly or indirectly through a holding company, by the two founding families, Prouvost and Lefebvre.

Industry sources estimated the cost of Chargeurs' purchase so far at just over 400 million francs and said Chargeurs was holding talks with Prouvost shareholders in the hope of further raising its stake.

Chargeurs' revenue in the clothing sector will account for about 1.5 billion francs in 1987 on total consolidated revenue of 10 billion to 11 billion, compared with 11.44 billion in 1986, the sources said.

In the past year, Chargeurs has increased its operations in the textile sector. In June, it announced that it had acquired a 60 percent stake in the French company Textile Delcor.

Other sources close to Prouvost confirmed that Chargeurs' chairman, Jérôme Seydoux, had been in contact with Prouvost's president, Christian Derveyol, but said Chargeurs was not holding discussions with the textile group's shareholders.

The same sources said that Prouvost had been informed of Chargeurs' intentions and that some of Prouvost's shareholders had been buying up stock in an attempt to block the purchase.

Prouvost recorded net attributable consolidated profit of 62.97 million francs in 1986.

Belgian Air Carrier Files EC Complaint Against France

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France's ban on Belgian flights to Martinique and Guadeloupe because they had too many French citizens aboard could end in the European Court of Justice as a result of a complaint filed Tuesday with the European Commission in Brussels, the executive body of the 12-nation European Community.

The Belgian tour company operating the flights, International Aviation Services (IAS), accused France's General Directorate of Civil Aviation (DGAC) of discriminating against its own citizens.

Early this month, 189 passengers boarded for the French West Indies aboard an IAS charter flight were forced to wait at Brussels airport for nearly 30 hours because of France's refusal to grant landing rights to the operator.

The DGAC, citing a previously unknown regulation, said flights originating in neighboring coun-

Navistar Shows Gain in Third-Quarter Profit

Reuters

CHICAGO — Navistar International Corp. reported Tuesday that net profit for its third fiscal quarter rose to \$30.6 million from \$24.2 million a year earlier.

Revenue for the quarter was \$791.1 million, up 3.8 percent from \$762.5 million. Per-share earnings rose to 9 cents from 1 cent.

The company said the results reflected reduced interest costs, increased shipments of heavy trucks and diesel engines and improved operating margins in its truck operations. But the improvements were partially offset by lower earnings of Navistar Financial Corp., resulting from a planned cutback after the divestiture of Navistar's agricultural equipment operation in 1985.

For nine months, the company reported a net loss of \$21 million, compared with a profit of \$52 million a year earlier, on revenues of \$2.53 billion, up from \$2.43 billion.

Navistar said its fiscal third-quarter interest expense was \$23 million lower than the comparable period a year ago, reflecting the full quarterly impact of the redemption of four high-coupon debt issues in the first half of 1987.

Dayton Hudson Says Profit Fell 44% in Quarter

United Press International

MINNEAPOLIS — Dayton Hudson Corp. reported Tuesday that earnings in the second quarter fell 44 percent to \$23 million, or 24 cents a share, from \$40.6 million, or 41 cents per share, a year earlier.

It said profits were slowed by major store remodeling and a realignment of merchandise departments. Sales were \$2.31 billion, up 13 percent from \$2.04 billion a year earlier.

Net earnings for the first six months of fiscal 1987 were \$61.1 million, down 24.6 percent from \$81.1 million a year earlier. Sales were \$4.46 billion, up 13 percent from \$3.93 billion.

The company has been the object of takeover speculation in recent months and was at the center of a bid in June from a Cincinnati broker.

Kenneth A. Macke, the chairman, said that the company, which operates Target, Mervyn's, Dayton Hudson Department Stores and Lechmore, is aiming to strengthening its long-term strategic position.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Hoskins Named President of Federal Reserve in Cleveland

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — W. Lee Hoskins, a senior vice president and chief economist for PNC Financial Corp. of Pittsburgh, has been selected president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland.

His selection was approved Monday by the Fed's board of governors in Washington.

Mr. Hoskins, 46, first joined the Federal Reserve, in the Philadelphia office, in 1969 and held various economic research posts before going to PNC, a bank holding company, as an economist in 1980. He had held his most recent position at PNC since last year.

In his new post, Mr. Hoskins will run the branch of the Federal Reserve that covers Ohio, eastern Kentucky, western Pennsylvania and part of northern West Virginia. As the president of one of the Fed's 12 regional banks, he will also sit periodically on the powerful Federal Open Market Committee, the Federal group that is largely responsible for setting monetary policy.

He succeeds Karen N. Horn, who resigned in April to become chairman and chief executive of Bank One of Cleveland.

Towers, Eggers & Greene Consultants Inc. a newly formed international business and banking consultancy, will have John G. Tower, the former U.S. senator, as its chairman. Mr. Tower formed the group with Paul Eggers, a former U.S. Treasury general counsel, and Timothy Greene, who has served at both the Treasury and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Mr. Tower, a Texas Republican, headed the commission that investigated the Iran-contra affair.

Zenith Data System, the computer products subsidiary of Zenith Electronics Corp., announced that John P. Frank is moving from the marketing side to become the unit's president. Mr. Frank, 48, replaces Robert P. Dilworth, who resigned to become president of a new venture, Meritcom. Mr. Frank joined ZDS in 1981 as national sales manager. He had been senior vice president of sales and marketing since earlier this year.

Piedmont Aviation Inc. has named William G. McGee to the positions of chairman, president and chief executive. Mr. McGee, 61, who has spent his entire 40-year

Asia Pacific Growth Fund

Weekly net asset value on 14-8-1987 U.S. \$6.67

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The Fiscal Agent: CREDIT LYONNAIS, Luxembourg.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

\$25,600,000

Transavia AIRLINES

Nedlloyd Transavia Airlines is a company of the Royal Nedlloyd Group

Japanese Leveraged Lease of a Second Boeing 737-300 Aircraft

The undersigned arranged the above transaction and acted as advisor to the leasee.

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August 1987

Ratners Group plc

has acquired

Sterling Inc.

We initiated this transaction and acted as financial advisor to Ratners Group plc.

PaineWebber Incorporated

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE August 4, 1987

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CURRENCY MARKETS

DOLLAR: Declines on Trade Data

(Continued from first finance page) is a verdict on the fundamentals. The Gulf factor's been pushed aside," he said, referring to large dollar purchases over the past few weeks amid Mideast tension.

Table with 3 columns: Currency, Bid, Ask. Includes entries for Deutsche mark, French franc, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, and British pound.

"The big move down is over, but we're heading for lower ranges as defined by chart-based considerations," another trader said, referring to levels recorded by the wider-than-expected trade gap.

positive effects of a successful U.S. Treasury refunding, firmer stock and bond prices and favorable capital flows helped cushion the dollar from Friday's shock of the wider-than-expected trade gap.

Dealers were unclear as to why the full impact of the trade data had taken so long to feed through to the dollar's level.

The U.S. currency also fell more than 3 yen to 146.15 yen, from 149.85 on Monday to 137.75 Swiss francs, from 1.5750 and to 6.1795 French francs from 6.2685.

As a result, the dollar opened about two yen and roughly two pence in New York on Monday morning trading, and fell further before the limited short-covering rally.

When the networks saw the first "hot" version, they balked. ABC and CBS insisted on changes. Lucky for Ms. Seid, they were

Japanese Agency Reports Less Reliance on Exports

TOKYO — Japan has entered an era of restructuring its economy to depend less on exports, partly because of the yen's sharp rise, the Economic Planning Agency said Tuesday.

The agency's white paper on the economy for the 1987 fiscal year continued Japan's pattern of calling in general terms for changes in the domestic economy while citing U.S. budget and trade deficits as more serious problems.

After a record high of \$94.1 billion in fiscal 1986, which ended March 31, Japan's surplus in the current account, measuring the trade in merchandise as well as in certain fees and services — had begun to shrink in the first quarter of calendar 1987, the report said.

Yasuo Katsunuma, director general of the EPA's Research Bureau, said at a news conference that Japan's gross national product, the total output of the nation's goods and services, grew by 2.6 percent in fiscal 1986, the lowest increase since an oil crisis reduced the GNP for the first time in fiscal 1974.

The government reported record unemployment of 3.0 percent.

STEAM: Network Barriers Melting

(Continued from first finance page) deal with. The ad was inspired by the controversial scene in the film, "9½ Weeks," in which Mickey Rourke uses an ice cube in his seduction of Kim Basinger.

When he first trotted around to the networks to show the storyboards for "An Intimate Evening," HHCC New York's president, Mal MacDougall, found the atmosphere so negative that for a while he thought he would have to kill the whole idea.

SALMON: Farming of Prized Fish Spawns Industry Growth, Snags Persist

(Continued from first finance page) most profitable market, supplying fresh fish to restaurants and homes, as opposed to the canneries that take the bulk of the salmon caught by wild fisheries.

mounted a public campaign against the farms, contending that the concentration of salmon feeds beneath the pens can cause endemic disease among marine life and work force of 30 persons and a dock for float planes and freighters.



John Spence, president of Hardy Sea Farms Inc., and one of his salmon pens on Hardy Island, British Columbia.

Farms along Puget Sound in Washington, many of them Norwegian-owned, have an annual output of 660 tons. But pollution of the sound and the limited availability of deep, well-flushed seawater basins, essential to the salmon's health, have restricted growth.

"The coastal capacity of British Columbia is virtually unlimited," said Mr. Spence, motoring across Jervis Bay to the north, where thickly forested mountains slant steeply to a shoreline that cuts back and forth like sawteeth all the way to Alaska, 450 miles away.

After the first hatch of salmon has been marketed, the company hopes to attract fresh investment. One option is a joint venture with one of the leading companies in the marketing of frozen seafoods. Japanese companies with established interests in aquaculture at home have looked at the industry here, but so far have abstained from investing.

However, the company's success depends on its ability to overcome some major obstacles. Among these is the insistence of some food-lovers that fish caught in a sea, typically after swimming thousands of miles in ocean currents, have a taste that no farmed fish can match.

that antibiotics used to keep the salmon healthy could invade the food chain.

Mr. Spence believes that scientifically qualified managers, schooled in the problems that have caused failures elsewhere, can surmount these obstacles.

But as he waited for a float plane that took visitors on an aerial tour of the rival salmon farms that have established pens in virtually every inlet within 10 miles of Hardy Island, he acknowledged that the industry is still in the "high risk" category. "If you haven't debugged your technology, you're in trouble, no doubt about it," he said.

So far, Hardy Sea Farms has invested nearly \$5 million here in addition to the floating pens containing the pens, each the size of a football field, the company has built extensive onshore facilities, including fish storage tanks, a barn for the feed, accommodations for a

lion, with an annual production capacity of 6,600 tons.

More than 130 salmon farms have sprung up along this coast in the past three years, and at least 900 more, lease applications are pending with the provincial government. Already, experts are talking of a potential harvest here of 22,000 tons of salmon by 1990, which would have a current market value of more than \$100 million.

The model for the industry is Norway, where experimental ventures begun in 1968 have blossomed into an industry that markets 50,000 tons of salmon a year, 1,100 tons a month to buyers in Boston and New York. Norway now has its emulators in Maine and New Brunswick, Canada, at farms that have a current output of about 1,650 tons. But, as Mr. Mowinkel's involvement here suggests, the fastest growth in the industry in North America is in the Pacific Northwest.

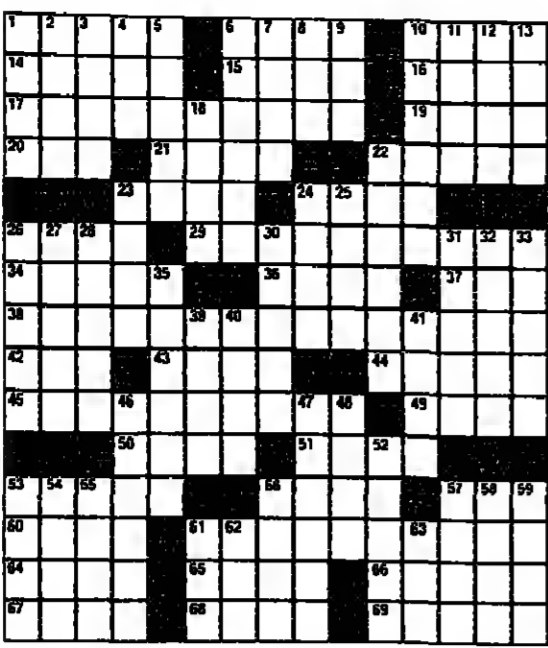
Tuesday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press.

Large table of OTC stock prices with columns for stock name, bid, ask, and change.

Table of stock prices with columns for stock name, bid, ask, and change.

Table of stock prices with columns for stock name, bid, ask, and change.

Tuesday's AMEX Closing. Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.



ACROSS

1 Electrical
6 River of Spain
10 Blister
14 Af
15 Paris
16 Celts' land
17 Gainsborough painting with "The"
19 "Well..."
20 Harper Valley org.
21 Watered down
22 Ram on high
23 Time or while
24 Elui or
25 Add spritz
26 TV iddle
34 Shade of green
36 Jung sound
37 Caesar's 551
38 London landmark
42 Within Comb. form
43 To (also)
44 Sierra
45 1939 Wayne film
49 Botanist Gray et al.
50 Nettles
51 Bitter herbs
53 Former First Family of Alaska

DOWN

1 Pack down lightly
2 Part of Q.E.D.
3 Lab substances
4 "Mighty" a Rose
5 Mountain ridge
6 Live oak
7 Judge Roy
8 Play about robots
9 Frequently, to
10 Byron
11 Leslie Caron role
12 Perry's creator
13 Eleanor's successor

56 National U.S. problem
57 Kind of pole
60 Ladder part
61 Marksmen's contests
64 Bone: Comb. form
65 Tear down
66 Chew the scenery
67 Gang follower
68 Chemical endings
69 "M-A-S-H" role

18 Spring occurrence
22 Scatty
23 Convene
24 Bills' partner
25 Med. subject
26 Cleanse
27 Leaning
28 Breakfast
29 Quaff for some
30 Persona non
31 Cousin of a
32 Actress
33 Dressed to the
35 Becomes serious
39 Music type
40 C-notes
41 Afternoon functions
42 One of Fred's partners
43 Crinkled fabrics
44 Centers
45 Space out
46 Yonder
47 Love god
48 Kind of corn
49 Prefix with chamber
50 Stun
51 Disposition
52 "boy"
53 French river
54 Kind of corn
55 Skedaddled
56 Boxer in Louis's day

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DENNIS THE MENACE



Don't you give them milk and sugar with that?

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ZYZD
FEZOR
CREHAB
SEXOPE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the scramble answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A LOT OF OF (Answers follow)

Yesterday's Jumble: THINK GAUDY CANINE FELLOW
Answer: What's it mean when the thermometer falls?—THE NAIL DIDN'T HOLD

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	25	15	Beijing	24	15
Amsterdam	22	15	Bombay	27	18
Athens	28	17	Hong Kong	28	18
Berlin	22	14	Kobe	27	18
Bombay	28	18	Manila	27	18
Buenos Aires	25	15	Osaka	27	18
Calcutta	28	18	Singapore	27	18
Cardiff	22	14	Tokyo	27	18
Cairo	28	18			
Chicago	22	14			
Copenhagen	22	14			
Dublin	22	14			
Helsinki	22	14			
London	22	14			
Madrid	22	14			
Moscow	22	14			
Paris	22	14			
Rome	22	14			
Stockholm	22	14			
Sydney	22	14			
Toronto	22	14			
Washington	22	14			
Zurich	22	14			

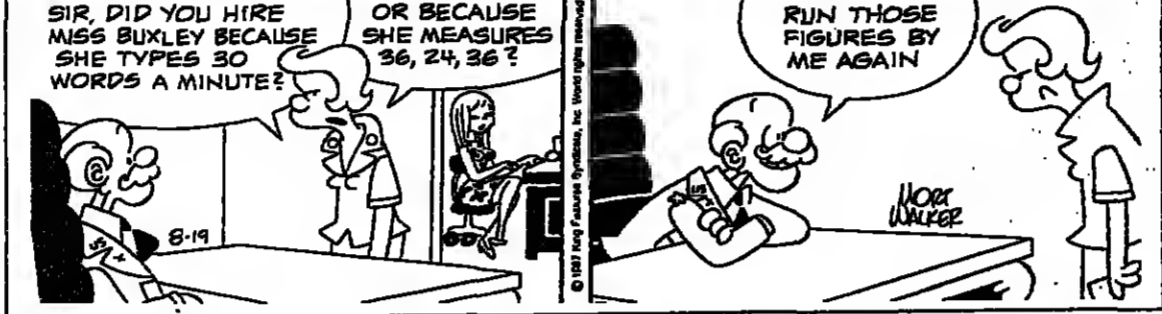
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEEBLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

ELVIS WORLD
By Jane and Michael Stern. 210 pages. \$35. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

THE ELVIS CATALOG
By Lee Cotten. 255 pages. Paperback \$17.95, hardcover \$35. Dolphin/Doubleday, 245 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10167.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

LEE COTTEN'S reverent text to "The Elvis Catalogue" recounts the now familiar facts of Presley's life in minute, nearly day-by-day detail, but it really serves as an excuse to display pages and pages of Elvis memorabilia and collectibles — from fluffy Elvis Presley hooded dogs (value \$50) and Elvis Presley sneakers (value \$200) to Elvis cake decorations (value \$3,000, if on original icing) and Elvis Presley board games (described as giving "girls the opportunity to play out their fantasies about falling in love with Elvis," value \$150).

There are objects that once belonged to the King (as was worn by him in 1953 and 1954, complete with mustard stains, is said to be worth \$7,500), objects he gave away (the gold and diamond ring he gave his mother is valued at \$15,000), and objects that were licensed by his tireless promoter, Colonel Tom Parker, including charm bracelets, skirts, belts, T-shirts, pajamas, bolo ties, hats, purses, necklaces and pencils.

"Elvis World" leaves the reader with a similar impression. "Strange as it seems," writes Jane and Michael Stern, "Elvis the artist deemed by the Smithsonian Institution to be the most important voice in the history of American music — is of limited importance in "Elvis World." Observe almost any gathering of devoted Elvises. His music is played, but attention will likely focus more on the singer than on his songs.

Lavishly produced by Alfred A. Knopf, "Elvis World" is itself more of a collector's keepsake than a book in any conventional sense.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

GELLS STEAD STEP
AVOW TANGO LAVIA
ZEROMOSTEL OXEN
ANDREWS EMPIRE
DTS FPA
GENSE EEL GATER
ORO INDICATIVE
NOTHING IN COMMON
ASCENDANTS EKE
NEHRU GAS SCREW
RAE OER
SHAKEN SWEATER
LONI GROUNDZERO
OATS LORE ELIA
EXES EGGED DEEM

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

MANY players leave a tournament with one particular deal nagging at their brains. An example is the diagrammed deal from the last day of the recent Summer Nationals in Baltimore, which should be considered as a play-or-defend problem. Looking at all four hands, would you wish to be declarer in four hearts after a diamond lead? Or after a low spade lead? Taking this problem home with him was the North player, Jim Cooke of Corning, New York. The right answer, as Cooke determined, is that you should want to play four hearts after any lead. After a diamond lead, for example, East refuses to play his king, and dummy wins. You repeat the diamond finesse, and West ruffs. (Refusing does not help him.) He shifts to a spade lead and a club shift, and East wins and leads a club to your ace. Now you lead a small trump. West must take his king, and you will be able to enter dummy with the heart queen, repeat the diamond finesse and use the diamond ace for a club discard. The club jack is eventually ruffed in the dummy. More heart. If West ducks, repeated diamond finesses leave South in control. (Just as they would after an opening trump lead.) So West does best to take his king and return a trump. Dummy's wins with the queen and South unlocks the right to reach this position:

NORTH
♠ K883
♥ Q12
♦ 75
♣ A75

EAST
♠ 1097
♥ K6532
♦ A85
♣ 10

WEST
♠ A94
♥ 10
♦ Q1082
♣ 9

SOUTH
♠ 10
♥ A8653
♦ K107
♣ A93

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: 1♣-1♥-2♥-2♠-3♥-4♥.

South West North East
10 Pass Pass Pass
10 Pass Pass Pass
4♥ Pass Pass Pass

West led the spade four.

challenging for the declarer is a spade lead and a club shift. South wins with the ace, and again the key play is a low

This position calls for an unusual move. South must lead a diamond to the queen or jack, cross to the heart seven, and resume his diamond finessing. The defense eventually scores a club trick, but the contract makes.

World Stock Markets

World Stock Markets
Via Agence France Presse - Closing prices in local currencies, Aug. 18.

Amsterdam	London	Frankfurt	Paris
AGN 120.00	BP 270.00	AEG 145.00	AGF 120.00
ACE 120.00	BT 270.00	ALC 145.00	AGF 120.00
AGN 120.00	BT 270.00	ALC 145.00	AGF 120.00
AGN 120.00	BT 270.00	ALC 145.00	AGF 120.00

Soviet Economic Plan Cuts Specific Industry Quotas

MOSCOW. — The draft plan for the Soviet economy in 1988 includes a drastic reduction in the number of specific quotas assigned to factories and a 30 percent to 50 percent cutback in government orders, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda said Tuesday.

Quoting officials of Gosplan, the State Planning Committee, Pravda said the 1988 central state plan is to reflect the reforms laid down by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, in the proposed changes from a rigid centrally planned national economy to one more flexible and capable of reacting to free-market forces.

The reforms were outlined in a law on state enterprises adopted by the Communist Party plenum in June.

The draft plan covers every aspect of the Soviet economy and sets priorities for economic development, allocates resources to industry and governs foreign economic relations.

The main aspect of the 1988 draft plan includes a 70 percent reduction in the number of quotas assigned to individual factories. The move is designed to give the managers of such firms greater flexibility in choosing what lines of manufactured goods can be profitable.

In the past a factory was given a specific quota to meet, such as 1 million bicycles. The quality of the goods was not taken into account and often factory output was very low in the first three weeks of the month and heavy in the last week in order to meet the plan.

Goods manufactured in excess of the quota were often of extremely poor quality.

Instead of such rigid quotas the 1988 plan simply sets limits on general economic

industries as a whole and for the most part avoids setting strict numerical quotas at the factory level.

The figures are to be used as general guidelines rather than quota targets.

"Up to now a wrong idea existed that the power of planning is in setting, by central bodies, enormous numbers of indices and tasks," said Gosplan's vice chairman, Leonid Vid. "Now the State Planning Committee will be able at last to concentrate its efforts on shaping major economic proportions, setting priorities and solving large-scale social problems."

State orders that in the past consumed virtually all of an individual factory's time are to be cut by between 30 percent and 50 percent, freeing factory capacity to meet outside contracts, Pravda said.

Thus managers, after having met the state orders for goods, will be free to conclude their own contracts with other enterprises for goods and services. Prices will be set by the market, not by the state.

"The year 1988 will be the first year in which the overhaul of national economic management will have assumed an all-round comprehensive nature," Mr. Vid said.

According to Mr. Gorbachev's reforms, the plan is to move the entire economy to a mostly market-driven one by 1990, with factories operating on a pure profit-and-loss basis.

However Mr. Vid said the 1988 plan had met some resistance from certain government ministries and enterprises that were afraid to compete in a less-controlled marketplace.

"Instead of welcoming the free choice in partners some of the ministries and enterprises started demanding that the volume of state orders should be increased to the highest level possible," he said.

SPORTS

Storm, Faulty Technology Call Blind Sailor's Bluff

By Angus Phillips
Washington Post Service

ST. GEORGE'S, Bermuda—Blind sailor Jim Dickson is a brave and remarkable man, but it's clear now his scheme to sail across the Atlantic alone is ill-timed and that he ought to reconsider. Dickson was assisted into port for emergency repairs here Friday after electronic gear betrayed him 300 miles (486 kilometers) into his 2,800-mile journey from Portsmouth, Rhode Island, to Plymouth, England. The 41-year-old American wants to be the first blind person to make a solo trans-Atlantic crossing, and he may continue the journey late this week if repairs are complete and the weather cooperates.

Dickson claims he's after two things — to enjoy himself sailing and to demonstrate how independent handicapped people can be with the help of modern technology. So far he's managed neither, and the prognosis isn't good if he presses on. His first 10 days at sea were the farthest thing from fun, Dickson admits, as he went from one bout of terror and anxiety to the next. And if he demonstrated anything about equipment and independence, it's the capricious unreliability of modern technology under stress and his own reliance on others to get him through a crisis.

Dickson has been accepting congratulations for weathering a nasty storm and for navigating 350 miles to Bermuda after his satellite navigation system (SatNav) and automatic steering gave out four days into the voyage. But the real story of how he got here after the electronics quit is one of muddling through with a lot of help from his friends.

Much of the time he was motoring, not sailing, as he was guided along a course by supporters on shore. His 36-foot (11-meter) sloop Eye Opener is equipped with an Argos automatic tracking device, which radioed his position to satellites passing overhead. After the SatNav quit, he found out where he was by radio-telephoning supporters on shore who periodically dialed up the Argos information and advised Dickson which way to steer in get near Bermuda.

His radio advisers — particularly Paul Petronello of Tilcon-Pearson Yachts, which built and rigged Eye Opener — also tracked tropical storm Arlene and told Dickson how and when to batten down in preparation for it. When the storm's 50-knot winds abated, Petronello, who by then had flown to Bermuda, boarded a pilot boat that went 28 miles to sea to intercept Eye Opener.

In order for Dickson to motor in on port to make repairs, he needed a guide to take him through reefs around the island. Contending with 10-foot seas and 30-knot winds, Petronello took some risks. Conditions were too rough far a

direct boarding, and Dickson couldn't see to catch a line from the pilot boat, which Petronello might have swung across on.

In the end, Petronello climbed into a small inflatable raft that was drifted out behind the pilot boat on a 100-yard tether. When the tiny raft came close enough to the turbulent seas, the pilot-boat skipper gunned his engine, the inflatable banged alongside Eye Opener and Petronello jumped in — a tricky and dangerous maneuver.

But Dickson insisted Saturday that "it wasn't a rescue — this was bow we planned to deal with it, and we did." One key problem that convinced Dickson to pull into Bermuda for repairs was the broken SatNav, which stopped giving audible signals to tell him where he was.

But in port, the man who fixed it said the problem was "operator error." Dickson had failed to dial the correct instructions into the equipment in get his audible signals, said electrician Mac McGrath.

If little of this sounds like an example of a handicapped person handling difficult physical, emotional and intellec-

tual problems independently at sea, there's a good explanation.

As bright and bold as Dickson is, he imperiled himself and his mission by storming out to sea ill-prepared. When he left Rhode Island, he never had been on the ocean alone in a boat before, never had weathered a storm, never tested or worked on much of the equipment he relied on and had only about 250 hours practice time on the boat.

It's now fairly clear that he's capable of proving what he set out to prove and achieving what he set out to achieve. If he'd just given himself time to master his equipment, that would have helped.

As a veteran single-handed ocean racer Francis Stokes put it: "Whenever your preparations for going to sea are poor, the sea worms its way in and finds the problems." That it did, and when things broke or went awry, Dickson wasn't experienced enough to deal with them and had in call for help.

Adaptability is the mark of a true seaman. For lack of experience, Dickson didn't have it. His relative helplessness to the face of technical breakdowns and a moderately bad storm left him open to the criticisms that (inevitably) developed — most notably columnist William F. Buckley's assertion that the ocean was no place for a blind man to be, that Dickson should try something more suitable to his handicap, that it was a stunt.

Having sat with Dickson on his boat and watched him deftly scamper around the deck, having observed his quick grasp of matters nautical, I'm convinced that Buckley, who never met or even conversed with Dickson, is dead wrong.

With reasonable time and practice, sailing at the proper time of year, Dickson could take Eye Opener across the ocean with seamanship skill and grace, making his point so effectively that even Buckley would have to concede it. But Dickson plunged in too fast.

If he chooses to continue this voyage, chances are he'll survive and could well make his destination. So many people are watching that the likelihood he'd be lost at sea is remote. He has a good boat that's proved its worth in hard weather.

But the season is wrong. Stormy weather is coming, and Dickson should know by now that he needs more experience if he's going to sail well in hard conditions.

Stokes, a key member of the team that advised Dickson on whether or not to go and who gave a grudging go-ahead three weeks ago, said that "in retrospect, Jim was putting too much faith in all these [electronic] systems. There was a lot of wishful thinking."

"But it's a great thing in my cross. It was out my business to stand in his way." Dickson should indeed cross his ocean, but should stand in his own way until he's ready to do it right. That would be next year, and no sooner.



Jim Dickson, greeted by his mother in Bermuda.

Molitor Streaks to 32 Games

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
CLEVELAND — Paul Molitor has hit in 32 straight games, the longest streak of the 1980s and the longest in the American League in 38 years. How he got there doesn't matter.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Cleveland here Monday night. The streak broke a tie with Ken Landry, who in 1980 hit in 31 straight games for Minnesota.

Molitor dropped a perfect bunt toward third base and easily beat the throw by pitcher Scott Basile to first base.

Molitor was walked by Bailes to start the game. Robin Yount singled him to second, and after Glen Bragg hit into a double play, Molitor scored when center fielder Joe Carter dropped Rob Deer's fly at the wall for a three-base error.

Juan Castillo led off the third with a single before Molitor dropped his bunt toward third baseman Brock Jacoby. "I take a look down there every at-bat. Some third basemen completely take that away from you," Molitor said that day from his seat. "Jacoby was about even with the bag. I figured if I could get Scotty to field the ball, that's a tough play for a left-hander." A forceout advanced Castillo, who scored on Bragg's sacrifice fly.

"I think he was going for the single rather than a sacrifice," said Cleveland's manager, Doc Edwards. "It was clean."

Molitor's streak is the longest in the major leagues since Pete Rose hit in 44 straight games for Cincinnati in 1977. It's the longest in the American League since Don DiMaggio hit in 34 straight for Boston in 1949; Joe DiMaggio set the



Houston's Glenn Davis, the second consecutive hit batsman in the sixth inning of Monday's game, was restrained from going after pitcher Rick Mahler by Atlanta catcher Ozzie Virgil.

major-league record with a 56-game hitting streak for the New York Yankees in 1941.

Twins 4, Mariners 2: In Minneapolis, Tom Brunan hit a two-run homer to cap a three-run first, helping Minnesota complete a four-game sweep and improve to 42-18 at the Metrodome.

White Sox 2, Red Sox 1: In Chicago, Dave LaPoint pitched six-hit ball through seven innings and Greg Walker and Ron Hassay drove in the runs that beat Boston. LaPoint is 2-0 since being acquired from St. Louis on July 30.

Royals 7, Rangers 6: In Arlington, Texas, Thad Bosley singled home Frank White from second base in the ninth, capping a two-run rally that sparked Kansas City past Texas.

Angels 6, Athletics 4: In Anaheim, California, rookie Devon White ended a 1-for-23 slump with a grand-slam home run in the seventh inning to rally California.

Astros 11, Braves 2: In the National League's only game, in Houston, Mike Scott scattered six hits over eight innings and Billy Hatcher had a four-hit night (including a home run) as the Astros swept a four-game series.

Scott, who had not beaten Atlanta in more than three years, did not walk a batter and struck out 10 in defeating the Braves for only the third time in 13 career decisions.

Scott leads the league in strikeouts with 191. Rick Mahler, in a rare relief role, hit batter Kevin Bass and Glenn Davis to start the Houston sixth.

The pitch to Davis was a fastball that hit him in the neck. "I wasn't throwing at him," said Mahler, whose team was trailing, 6-1, at the time. "I'd never try to hit anyone in the head.

"The pitch just got away," he explained. "Because it was one of the scuffed balls Scott had used the inning before." (AP, UP)

6 at Pan American Games Test Positive for Banned Substances

By Michael Janofsky
New York Times Service

INDIANAPOLIS — Six athletes from five countries, including a U.S. silver medalist, have tested positive for banned substances during the Pan American Games, the president of the Pan American Sports Organization said late Monday.

Bill Green, who won the silver in the hammer throw, and two other medal winners will be stripped of their prizes. The others are Bernardo Ocampo of Venezuela, who won a team silver and an individual bronze in pistol shooting, and Orlando Vasquez-Mendoza, a Nicaraguan weight lifter whose three

bronzes were the only medals his country has won so far.

"It is sad and regretful," Mario Rana, the PASO president, said. "Four years ago in Caracas, I thought we put a finger on our wound." At the Pan American Games four years ago, 11 athletes from six countries were stripped of their medals for using substances banned by the International Olympic Committee.

While most experts believed that the use of any of the 3,700 such banned substances had subsided,

A Bank Shows a Little Interest

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — When is an eagle an albatross? As soon as it tangles with the beast of soccer.

Last week Barclays Bank attached its insignia — an eagle — and its credibility to English soccer. It swooped where others wouldn't dare to pick up official sponsorship of the English League.

The bank hoped, with good reason, for peace and goodwill — a century season that, with the bank's prestige and good behavior by the fans, might culminate in a removal of the ban on English clubs in Europe.

Many of us believe that UEFA would likely like to give England a 100th-birthday present: readmission. UEFA, remember, is based in Switzerland and surrounded by banks.

Imagine, then, the horror that spread through the banking world when Barclays opened its soccer account simultaneously with an outburst of boogianism at an English stadium.

Television pictures of violent Wolverhampton "supporters" at Scarborough on Saturday spread like bushfire. Yet those images portrayed the situation out of proportion. They are, they are dangerous. They remind us that violence in our society has been contained rather than excused since Englishmen caused 39 deaths at Heysel Stadium in Brussels in 1985.

But what happened on opening day of this new English season was confined to one ground, and stood in contrast to a summer's day of soccer otherwise celebrated in something approaching carnival festivity by a half-million spectators.

I have never been — will never be — soft on criminals who use sports grounds as a stamping ground for thuggery. I still think English teams must stay barred from Europe until we prove beyond doubt that Heysel will never be repeated at our bands.

Yet in fairness, England's clubs and English society is at long, long last fighting the curse. Under the government whip, clubs have even deeper into debt (to banks like Barclays) to build in security on a scale unmatched in the free world.

Indeed, the post-Heysel years turned our stadiums into virtual police proving grounds — horrendous pieces to the civilized mind, yet necessary to combat hoodlums who for too long had had their own riotous way. Our courts, too, became hostile to convicted boogians, sentencing some to imprisonment longer than murderers.

Rob Hughes could say to what degree. The positive results announced Monday — out of approximately 400 completed tests so far — might be only the first of these.

Each of the six athletes will be sanctioned by the international federation that governs his sport. In track and field, the sanction is a lifetime suspension, which can be appealed after 18 months.

Green, the sixth-place finisher at the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles, was found to have used testosterone, an anabolic steroid commonly used for muscle development.

Ocampo was said to have used propranolol, a drug commonly prescribed to slow the heart rate in patients with high blood pressure; a shooter uses it to steady his trigger finger.

Lifter Vasquez-Mendoza, who competed to the 115-pound (52-kilogram) class, was found to have used a diuretic to help him lose weight to compete in a lighter class.

Javier Jimenez, a weight lifter from Colombia, tested positive for using an anabolic steroid, as was Pedro Torres, a lifter from Venezuela to the 181-pound class. Elmes Bollings, a basketball player for the U.S. Virgin Islands, tested positive for using phenylpropanolamine, a stimulant.

The procedure that produced these results included an initial test of the athlete's urine, followed by a second test if the first was positive. If the second test is consistent with the first, in accordance with PASO procedures, an announcement is made. "Everyone is in agreement."

There was no agreement, however, on the precise manner to which the tests were conducted. Rana's insistence that every individual medal winner and others at random are tested came in conflict with the explanation of the chief of the PASO medical commission.

Dr. Edouard Henri DeRose said that the games medical staff had intended to test about 1,000 athletes — most medal winners and the rest at random. The combination in any given sport was determined by individual arrangements with the federations that govern each sport. DeRose made that point at a news conference last week, and he reiterated it Monday.

That procedure was confirmed by a senior member of the games organizing committee. But in announcing the names of the drug users, Rana said that the medical commission "had the obligation of taking down the samples of all who won medals."

"Whoever wins," he added, "has to have a test."

Rana said that the vacated medals would be given to the athletes who finished behind those who won them — but only if they had undergone a drug test. It was not immediately clear whether those won finished behind the drug users had been tested.

Advertisement for Blancpain watches, featuring a watch image and the text "Since 1735 the oldest name in swiss watchmaking. But don't expect to find a quartz in a Blancpain watch. You won't. And you never will."

SCOREBOARD

Football

CFL Leaders

Table with columns for Team, Offense, Defense, and Individual statistics for CFL teams.

Baseball

Monday's Major League Line Scores

Table of baseball line scores for various major league games, including American League and National League.

Major League Standings

Table showing major league standings for American League and National League teams.

Tennis

Pro Leaders

Table listing tennis professionals and their earnings.

Transition

Table listing various sports transitions, including baseball, football, basketball, and hockey.

OBSERVER

A Nut Is a Nut Is a Nut

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — What the United States needs is a polite word meaning "right-wing nut." At present, you cannot call a right-wing nut "a right-wing nut," at least not in respectable journals.

To do so would be — in the jawbreaking, puffing-inflating lingo Americans speak nowadays — judgmental, pejorative and tendentious. Why this should make it so difficult to use the word is not a matter I don't know, since almost all political language is judgmental, tendentious and either pejorative or tracterous, but it is.

The truth probably is that calling them "right-wing nuts" would hurt their feelings, and editors, who make the rules about things like this, tremble at the thought of being deluged by pained letters from right-wing nuts.

Whatever the reason, the term is verboten, and I regret having to use it here and pray right-wing nuts will understand and spare me their terrible letters.

At present, they are called "conservatives." These days, who isn't? Whatever conservatism may once have been, it has now been authoritatively redefined by Ronald Reagan. Are you finicky about political philosophy? Want to argue that Reaganism is actually a way-out-West form of populist radicalism? Don't strain your arguing glands. If Reagan can carry 49 states by calling it "conservative," you'd be arguing with the famous 800-pound gorilla.

Conservatism is now whatever Ronald Reagan says it is. So what about people so far to the right of Reagan that they have onsets of paranoia in which they believe the president is either betraying conservatism, or is about to?

At present, the editorially approved term for these people is "conservatives." So we get incomprehensible stories out of Washington about "conservatives" fuming over White House hostility to their causes.

This makes no sense. Since the president defines "conservative," it is logically impossible for those in disagreement with his definition to be "conservatives."

Aware of this problem, some of our more sensitive expatriates of politics try solving it by referring to

these White House critics as "the right." This doesn't work, either. Ronald Reagan has been the unabashed voice of "the right" since becoming a power in Republican politics.

The president would surely scoff at suggestions that he has somehow become a centrist, a middle-of-the-roader or a devotee of General Eisenhower's "moderate Republicanism." Who applied to Republicanism, "moderate" is probably a cuss word in the president's lexicon.

If Ronald Reagan represents "the right," then the crowd to his right might sensibly be called "the far right." Sense isn't good enough here, though. The word "far" bothers too many people when applied to politics.

"Far" contains more than just a sly suggestion that we are talking about crackpots, screwballs and, yes, nuts. People who are "far out." You always find a few far-out people in politics. They are either on "the far left" or "the far right."

Most of the far right probably would rather be called "right-wing nuts" than "the far right," and for obvious reasons. Right-wing nuts get elected all over the United States. You can see two or three almost every evening on the TV news.

Even worse than "the far right" would be "right-wing extremists." Americans hate "extremists" of all varieties. "Left-wing extremists," "right-wing extremists," "moderate extremists" — Americans make no distinction. "Extremists" are despicable.

Which leaves the "right-wing nut" problem still unsolved. As a Senate leader in the 1950s, Lyndon B. Johnson had a similar nomenclature problem with the "far-out" Democrats who constantly attacked him for betraying the cause of liberalism.

The heated passion with which they abused him for not pushing their programs to inevitable defeat in Congress gave Johnson the idea for a name, and he called them "the red-heads." I'd suggest it now as a nice synonym for "right-wing nuts," but the word "red" might send them right off the scope.

New York Times Service

Carrie Fisher: Back From Life's Edge

By Michael Gross
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Carrie Fisher prowled her room at the Ritz-Carlton. She sipped a 7 Up, curled up briefly on the couch, bounced into the bathroom to fuss with her hair for the fourth time in 10 minutes and then returned, sipping a glass of milk.

Throughout, the 30-year-old actress kept up a monologue on the travails of her career as an author. Her first novel, "Postcards From the Edge" (Simon & Schuster), has just been published. It is a series of vignettes, at once harrowing and hilarious, describing an obsessive young movie star's recovery from drug addiction.

Two years ago, Fisher — whose films include "Shampoo," which began her career at age 16; the "Star Wars" series; and "Hannah and Her Sisters" — was in a drug rehabilitation clinic. She had taken an overdose of prescription drugs. Drugs, both legal and illegal, had fueled her 12-year career. "I was in a real funk," she said.

On a phone-in show a caller had compared her to Oliver North, asserting that both were casting in on illegal activities. "Mc and Ollie North!" she exclaimed. "Usually, it's me and Debbie and Eddie and Belushi and Paul."

That's Debbie Reynolds, Fisher's mother; Eddie Fisher, her father, a recovered drug abuser himself; John Belushi, the comic actor, who showed up at Fisher's on "Saturday Night Live" and in the film "The Blues Brothers" before dying of a drug overdose; and Paul Simon, the singer who was Fisher's companion for seven years and her husband for nine months.

With a background like that ("The norm was nuts," she said), it is not surprising that in Fisher's book the main character is described as "more of a personality than a person." She also created a secondary character who leaves a drug rehabilitation clinic with the idea for a movie called "Rehab."

Fisher came away from the drug clinic with the raw material for "Postcards From the Edge." She had written "preentious poetry" as a teen-ager, she said, and had always been quick with one-liners. So when she was asked by a publisher to write a funny non-fiction book, it quickly evolved into something else.

"The tone of those books is, as if you're above what you're writing about," she said. She thought of writing a how-to book on celebrity memoirs and calling it "Money Dearest." "But it made fun of



Carrie Fisher (above) with Warren Beatty after release of "Shampoo", and, at right, novelist Fisher today.

people, only more so. You live faster. You get there sooner. It was as good as it could get when I was born. I was wild-wired at 20. I had unlimited access, money, fame and acceptance. I was accepted by my heroes before I could imagine what I'd say if I met them.

"How could I have felt I'd worked hard enough to achieve that? Something was missing. Something was off. I was never comfortable. Maybe that's what drugs did for me. Why drugs? They were there. I wanted to be accepted by people who did drugs. I thought I was too excited. I had this energy. Call it manic. Drugs put me where I perceived everyone else to be. They made me relax."

She laughed. "They made me comatose. Eventually, they eroded whatever coping skill I had. I let the drugs do the walking. The scariest thing Belushi ever said to me was, 'You're like me.' And then he died."

What they had in common was a fascination with "the allure of the flame," she said. "Na matter how bad you've been burned, it's not enough. That's a romance to drugs, but if you look romance up in the

dictionary, it says 'not founded in reality.' Nowadays, Fisher says she is founded in the reality of sobriety and of a new life as an author.

In celebration that new career, Joni Evans, president of the trade division of Simon & Schuster, gave a party for Fisher in her Olympic Tower apartment, where Fisher mixed, a little uneasily, with publishing executives and such guests as Chris Sarandon, the actor; Mike Nichols, the director, who plans to film Fisher's screenplay for "Postcards From the Edge"; and Paul Simon's brother, Eddie.

Another Eddie was there: Fisher's father. It was his 59th birthday and despite her nervousness about book promotions and the party, Fisher had remembered to buy him a present: a washed-ink jacket and pants, which she gave him when he arrived.

Eddie Fisher disappeared for a moment and came back wearing his new clothes. "The legs are too long," his daughter said. "He's still growing." Like father, like daughter.

PEOPLE
Carbo's '33 Duesenberg To Be Sold for Museum

Greta Carbo's 1933 Duesenberg... The auction also will feature the auto for the movie "Chitty Chitty Bang Bang..."

"These jazz guys can be pretty loose, but not showing up was going a bit too far..." That's what one Wolf Trap Farm Park official said about the pianist Oscar Peterson...

Norm Steiner, Italy's sex-star politician, is finding it hard to get work after hitting the headlines with her election to parliament in June, the newspaper La Repubblica said...

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